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THE SUN, New York City.

If our friends wh. favor us with manuscripts for blication wish to have rejected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Kentucky Truth.

The general judgment upon the situation in Kentucky should be better founded than that of the Hon. Los V. Stevens, Governor of Missouri. Through the Courier-Journal of Louisville we learn that Governor Stevens used to think that TAYLOR was elected Governor of Kentucky and that GOEBEL was of the nature of a scoundrel, but Goebel's assassination has turned Governor STEVENS's opinion on both points, and he now believes that GOEBEL, in his private and official character, was "spotless and unassailable," and that he was "fairly elected Governor.

Deplorable and villainous as was the killing of GOEBEL and high-handed as Governor Taylor's actions have been, it remains a fact that TAYLOR was elected and that Goebel, by means of a law specially designed to favor a defeated Democratic candidate, passed over the Governor's vetoand | South Africa, is an old-time measure of condemned by Kentucky's every decent in- conscription. The operation of the statute fluence, was trying to defeat this election | was suspended in 1829, and when the miliand install himself.

the returning boards of the State, all in | original statute remains and it may again Demogratic hands, did not dare to deny it. But the Democratic Legislature, more resolute and more brazen, is ready to use its power to do the job the Democrats are bent on having done

Governor TAYLOR in his offerts to prevent the political crime contemplated by the the constitutional bounds of his authority. at 5 feet 2. Substitutes are allowed, and But to pretend that any violation of the Constitution on TAYLOR's part or even assassination by his followers can have made any change in GOEBEL or his unboly cause doesn't become a Governor of Missouri or however, as seems to be the case at present, any other citizen.

Abrogation or Revival?

The formal annulment by Great Britain of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty would be a great step in orderly progress toward the realization of this country's purpose to build and control exclusively the interoceanic canal.

That much may be said without receding in any sense from the position assumed by Mr. BLAINE, Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, and other American statesmen, with regard to the lack of present vitality in the hindering provisions of the Clayton-Bulwer agreement. It is not necessary to go into the merits of that question. Our Secretaries of State may have been entirely right in holding substantially that the treaty of 1850 was dead through England's failure to keep her side of the compact. All the same, it may be true that it would be better to begin the work of construction without the possibility of running against even a friendly diplomatic lawsuit.

The report, therefore, that our Department of State has concluded a convention ith the British Government abrogating the so-called Clayton-Bulwer Treaty" seemed good news.

Yesterday part of the news was confirmed. A convention has been signed by Secretary to the Senate for ratification.

Great Britain agrees to the abrogation :

"Besides distinctly annulling the Clayton-Bulwer be cut across the isthmus, and vesting in the United States an exclusive unchallenged right to build and manage such a waterway, the convention just approved commits both powers to a declaration guaran tering the canal's neutrality, and pleages the United Sta s to refrom from fortifuing its approaches and entrances, or otherwise restricting open access to it

on the part of the world's commerce " And the same statement of the contents of the new convention goes on to say:

"The other great maritime nations are to be asked join in this general guarantee of the canal's freedom and neutrality, and the projected cut across Panama or Nicaragua is to be put on much the same basis in international politics as is the Suez cut between the Roll Sea and the Mediterranean. The BERNARDINE of Sienna, raising on high the strange city, he was made conscious of impending efforts of the moderate men, raising the racial through the canal in time of peace or war, and no military advantages are to accrue to any power through the seizure or control of the canal's gateways. In other respects, however, the istantian short cut Suer Canal is now under British."

A despatch yesterday afternoon to THE Evening Sun reported that by the new agreement only the first and the eighth articles of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty are annulled by Great Britain, the seven intermediate articles remaining in force.

Without exact knowledge of the proposed convention which the State Department has sent to the Senate, we can rest our remarks only upon the disagreeable hypothesis that the foregoing statements are true. We say disagreeable, because, if they prove to be questions:

1. Would not such an agreement be rather a revival than an abrogation of the embarrassing restrictions in the old and probably defunct compact?

2. With the qualifications of America's freedom of action as reported above, what spread of profanity and fifthy speech." really remains of this Government's alleged "complete and exclusive control" of the pense and primarily for its own benefit?

statement help to answer both questions. of religious belief and in a period of scepti Under such a new convention the Clayton- cal criticism swearing has been attacked Bulwer agreement that neither Great Brit- as a practice so universal that the "peram nor the United States should ever centage of those not addicted to profanity maintain exclusive control over the canal is ridiculously small." The presence or would be revived and made binding; for our absence of such belief, as observation control would not be exclusive.

neither Great Britain nor the United States | invoke the Holy Name lightly or profanely entrance to the canal would likewise be men and women, are free in exclaiming revived and made binding; for it is now re- "My God!" in common speech, and a great ported that such is our piedge.

Great Britain or the United States which

wer Treaty would be the right to monopowhose neutrality was guaranteed by Great Britain and other outside Powers.

article would relieve Great Britain of further responsibility for its agreement, in 1850, not | war swearing is the rule; it goes with the to exercise dominion over the Mosquito Coast excitement; but, as everybody knows, or any part of Central America-an agreement which our State Department has held | not singular among military officers, though that England failed to fulfil, thus vitiating the entire treaty.

And if Article II. of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is revived and acknowledged by be by a formal convention altering another part of the treaty, the canal would be open, in case of a war to to hell. which we were a party, equally to our ships and to those of our enemy. In the Nicaragua canal had then been in existence, and under so-called "American conalike to the Oregon speeding on her way to West Indian waters, and to Camara's gentleman-like, and suggestive of a de-

through unmolested! Exclusive control? Explicit aprogation? Fortunately we have been discussing only an hypothetic convention, not an instrunounced to the American people

Military Conscription in England. The Militia Ballot law, to which it is reported that England may be forced to resort unless the tide of fortune turns in tia was reorganized in 1852 recruitment TAYLOR'S election was so clear that even | by volunteering was substituted, but the be enforced.

Under it all male persons between 18 and 30 years of age are made liable to the serroom for those able to show exemptions and to allow for other disqualifications. Goebelites, has, we believe, overstepped | For instance, the requisite height is fixed | kindly lent thirty minutes to Mr. Cooney. there are many exempt classes. The suspension of the ballot was due to a provision that if the quota is filled up by volunteering no ballot shall be used. If, within the power of the Government.

> Of course it would be only the gravest emergency which could compel the revival of this Militia Ballot law, and that there the Carthaginian figs from the pockets of has been even a suggestion that its enforcement is now likely to be requisite is striking testimony to the alarm provoked in England by the disasters of the South African war. That it could be put in operation after having been suspended for seventy-one years without provoking popular resentment, which might be carried altogether too near Rome, whereas the to the extreme of violence, seems hardly anti-expansionists insist that the Philippossible, more especially as its class excep. | pines are too far away from America. tions, tolerated in the old days, would now excite bitter rebellion.

> If the South African war should bring England into straits which would compel a form of conscription, so utterly foreign to all present English ideas and customs, it may be assumed that the end of the conflict | slumber. Care was the most sorded and avaricious would then be in sight.

A Crusade Against Swearing.

of St. John's Roman Catholic Church at Al. Carthage, but were plucked by Caro from his own bany held a great meeting in that town to protest against the habit of profanity of wasin a certain sense a patriot, but the object of his speech and to organize a movement to en- patriotism was the commercial and militant expan-HAY and Lord PAUNCEFOTE, and it has gone | force the civil penalties against it. The evil | sion of the Roman Republic." was treated as peculiarly rife at the present Meanwhile a Washington despatch to the | time, though that among people of intelli-New York Tribune has published this gence and refinement profane swearing is positive statement of the terms upon which | less frequent now than it used to be cannot be questioned. The ripping oaths with which men freely interlarded their speech in the compact for joint control of any canal which might past are now unknown in polite society and the rise of CESAR's empire on its ruins, and are rare even when the circle is composed | in remorse he slew himself." So the Caros of men only.

The speakers at the Albany meeting however, bore testimony to an extent of profanity generally, which is as great now as ever before, if not greater. Dr. LYNCH, the assistant rector of the Albany Cathedral, for instance, compared the prevalence of the habit at the present time to the condition which prevailed four hundred years ago when in Italy, France, Germany and especially England blasphemous oaths were almost universal, with the result that "St. warships of all nations are to be permitted to pass | Cross of Christ, with the Holy Name written above the figure of the crucifled Saviour, preached against its abuse with all the arder of his soul." The Hon. PATRICK E. Mays. In other respects, however, the islamian short cut aider of his soul." The Hon. Patrick E. tan of Turkey, nor in the empire of the Coar of Russia, but here in the capital of this great Republic, not addicted to profanity" as "ridiculously small." Gen. AMASA J. PARKER described the prevalence of profanity as constituting "an alarming situation." Dr. MILNE, President of the State Normal College, bore testimony to the same effect. The Rev. Dr. McHALE, President of Niagara University, said: "I merely state a fact when I say that Christian expression and recognition of Christian faith and symbolism are as foreign to the prevalent literature, laws and life as they were in the days of Pericles or Mar-CUS AURELIUS," and "the greatest name true, they will at once suggest to every in history, the holiest, the most significant intelligent American mind the following to mankind, is invoked in common inter-

course to emphasize profanity." Accordingly, the meeting adopted resolutions that "whereas the habit of cursing and swearing has spread to such an alarming extent," it pledged itself "to further every effort in the future to check the

The reference of Dr. Lynch to the appalling prevalence of profanity four hundred canal it intends to construct at its own ex- years ago indicates that the present extent of the evil is not due to any coincident The italicized portions in the Tribune's decline of religious faith. Both in an age proves, has nothing to do with the habit The Cayton-Bulwer agreement that of using profane expletives. Believers should fortify or attempt to command the no less than infidels. The Latin peoples, part of the men and children of this country The Clayton-Bulwer agreement that no whose profamity was inveighed against by rights or advantages in regard to commerce | the clerical speakers at Albany are within or navigation shall be enjoyed by either the religious fold, at least nominally. The cursing, however, is usually in words was not common to both, would still be in only; it does not express a really profane force, with all other maritime nations spirit, but is merely a wholly reprehensible habit of speech, which from poverty of lan-The one thing that we should acquire by | guage, resorts to oaths as the only availathe afrogation, under such terms, of the ble means of giving emphasis to utterance.

celebrated first article of the Clayton-Bul- The story is old, of the sea captain who will be impressed by the "Advantages of could only express the tremendous reality lize the expense of construction and the care | of his new-found religious faith, in announcand cost of maintenance for the benefit of ing his conversion, by reeling out the string the world's commerce through a waterway of oaths with which he had been accustomed to give emphasis to his orders to his sailors. Some bosses aver that gangs of have it At the same time the effacement of this laborers can only be convinced of their earnestness by flinging oaths at them. In Gen. GRANT never swore at all, and he was

enough to prove the rule. In all these instances, the spirit of blasphemy is absent; it is in the words merely is to be in full force, as it would rather than in the heart; as for example, when a man is free with his "damns," he does not really mean to condemn any one

we confess that the exceptions are few

This does not imply that we offer any extenuation for profanity of speech, but case of the late war with Spain, if the simply that swearing cannot be taken as evidence of blasphemous feeling or intention. The utterer of oaths is usually a troi," that channel would have been open | better man than his words would seem to indicate. But the oaths are bad, vile, unsquadron going to attack Dewey in the | ficiency in both refinement and the educa-Philippines; and Great Britain's duty would | tion which enables a man to find fitting have been to see to it that CAMARA got | terms for the expression of emphasis. For that reason oaths once tolerated in decent society are now regarded as evidences of coarseness or uncultivation and are eschewed by self-respecting men. Like ment the terms of which are officially an- intemperate drinking, rude swearing has come to be repudiated as bad manners.

This meeting at Albany, however, is sufficient proof that this polite disrepute of profamity does not extend far. The priests speaking there of the frightful prevalence of the evil gave testimony which must be accepted as peculiarly competent, and the movement against the vile habit which they have started deserves the applause and the practical encouragement of all men.

Cooney and the Catos.

The Hon, JAMES COONEY, whose bright home is in the setting sun, and more definitely in the Seventh Missouri Congress vice, and when militia are called for double | district, addressed the House of Representhe quota is drawn by ballot, to make tatives last Wednesday. The Indian Appropriation bill was before the House. The Hon. JOHN S. LITTLE of Arkansas had That eminent Missouri Democrat spent them in an excursion to the Philippines. The Hon. ALBERT JEREMIAH BEVERIDGE ventured to exhibit some Philippine gold and gold dust when he made his maiden speech in the Senate. This was a sordid the possibilities of securing sufficient vol- commercialism that stirred Mr. Cooney's unteers are exhausted, the enforcement of | spicen. He said that Mr. Beveribge's arthe compulsory service of the statute is gument, "in its power, in its intended purpose, and in its spectacular delivery, if it did not imitate, it certainly equalled the famous argument of Caro when he drew his toga and passed them around to the members of the Roman Senate with the declaration, Delenda est Carthago!"

We don't know whether old Caro had pockets in his toga or not, but his exhibition of fresh Carthaginian figs was for the purpose of showing that Carthage was

Mr. Cooney goes on to "take a fall" out of Caro and the Roman Republic:

"But, in passing, it is well to remark that Caro was a cruel man; that upon retiring at night he was in the habit of calling his slaves around him and administering to them severe punishment with his own hand to dispose his mind and body to restful Romans. He was a commercialist who pushed his ventures on sea and land with the ever expanding limits of the Roman Republic. The poet TERENCE in his lifetime more than once declared that the figs A few weeks ago the Holy Name Society | produced in the Roman Senate never came from trees that grew on his Sabine farm. He denominated the incident as Caro's great political fig trick. Caro

But old Caro and his fig trick were justly punished afterward. "In the short space of one generation after him," said Mr. "Caro's kinsman and namesake saw the utter collapse of the Roman Republic and | dispersed and tied down out of supporting were out of the way and Mr. Cooney came to Agoncillo, the "trusted agent" of Agui-NALDO, Mr. COONEY'S remarks about the trusted agent, who skedaddled from Washington when the Tagalog insurrection

began, were highly original: "The President's displeasure at his presence here incited the Administration newspapers to hound him down as a miscreant and a vagabond, and when abuse failed to drive him from the city the police and secret detective forces were set upon his trail who waylaid and browbeat him upon the streets and in the lobbies of his hotel until, as a stranger in a personal violence, and he flew in fear, in the night time, from the city of Washington. I am not speaking of an event that occurred in one of the South American republics, nor in the dominion of the Sulunder the eye and apparent sanction of its Chief Executive, in the shadow of the figure of Freedom that stands erect on the dome of this building, but twenty miles from Mount Vernon, with ail its histhree nules from Arlington, where through swelling woods thousands of tombatones attest the veneration in which is held the memory of those who fought

and died for the freedom of the black man." Having then established with severe precision the fact that AGONCILLO ran away from Washington and not from South America, Turkey or Russia, Mr. Cooney challenged Mr. McKinley's defenders "to produce from the aunals of Roman aggression or the wide range of history another chapter that will surpass in perfldy and meanness the one which this Administration has been writing for us in the Philippine Islands during the past eighteen months." Here the hammer fell, but the accommodating Mr. LITTLE lent five minutes more

so as not to spoil the peroration. We trust that the Anti-Imperialist League will circulate the Hon, CATO COONEY'S very

A fact of cardinal importance to the hisory and culture-history of Boston is disclosed y Mr. CHARLES GODFREY LELAND in his Unpublished Legends of Virgil," An old Inian woman told him that the original mountain of Boston was split into three hills, making the place Trimountain, by GLOOSKAP, the Algonkin god and culture-hero. Mr. LELAND wonders why no Boston hotel, library or lyceum bears the name of the founder of Boston cult ure. St. BOTOLPH is a mere imported intruder. The real hero and patron of Boston is GLOOSKAP. And yet, not even a paper collar

Indianapolis boasts of her literary studies and glories and she is very industrious in pursuing them. Yesterday the Literary Club The Literary Quality of Myron W. REED, Christmas Carol," "Telepathy" and "American Holidays;" and the Rosemary Club lack friends. conversed about "Famous Madonnas." Later in the week the Clio Club will review the Spanish-American War; Over The Teacupe ones have accomplished.

Wealth" and "Leaders of Great Movements: and the Katherine Merrill Club will be refreshed by discourses on "WALTER BAGEHOT." Relation of Publisher and Author" and "The Business Man in Literature." Indianapolis has to work for her literature, but she has to

To the persons who listen to Col. BRYAN'S chatter about "putting American boys on the auction block." we commend these words of Gen. OLIVER OTIS HOWARD at the dinner of the Pine Tree State Club in Boston:

" If Deway gave us a new world, my boy gave his protect it, and we cannot afford to throw such a dearly bought heritage away."

So speaks the noble father of a noble son.

The Worcester Spy is red with wrath be cause it is proposed to set up a Buddhist temple in the Hon. Gronge Prisary Hoan's capital. But the Buddhists will not work any harm in the Heart of the Commonwealth They will only sit down and think without try ing to convert the Worcester Spy or any other good Worcestrian. Nor will BUDDHA inter fere with Worcester's worship of Mr. HOAR or with Mr. HOAR's worship of himself.

The Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD has his usual column letter in the Springfield Repubican. Hear the sublime little man pipe all the anti-imperialists:

"To those who look forward to the conflict with trembling and anxiety, we would exclaim: Be of good cheer! The people of the United States have not been heard from."

During the silence of the American people, the voices and pens of the Hon. GAMALIEL BRADFORD will not be subject to the eight-hour

THE SOUTH APRICAN SITUATION. There is a persistent belief in London that

there has been serious fighting in Natal since Friday, notwithstanding the evasive reticence of the British War Office. The foundation for this belief appears to be chiefly Gen. Buller's alleged address to his troops that they held the key of Ladysmith, and that he hoped to be there within a week; and reports from Durban. Whether there is any truth in the various despatches passed by the censors in South Africa is not of so much consequence as that the War Office is withholding news in its possession, which, as on previous occasions, is feared may be ominous of fresh disaster. The item of most interest in the conflicting news from the Tugela is that Gen. Buller has received the reenforcement of artillery taken from the ships of war on the Cape Station, which it was announced a few days ago were to be sent up to replace those lost at Colenso. With the artillery he now has he should be able to shell his way through the Boer lines into Ladysmith, the only difficulty likely to arise being the keeping up the supply of projectiles. If, however, the commandant of the Free State Artillery is to be believed, a very large percentage of the British shells, especially the lyddite, do not burst, so that there is a maximum of transport and other trouble with the minimum of result. It is quite evident from the Boer reports that the British artillery fire is by no means so destructive in its effects as has been stated, and in that detail is confirmed the experience of nearly every war that artillery is more useful in the moral effect produced by the roar of many guns and the sound of the projectiles passing through the air than in its actual execution. During the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 Mehemet Ali Pacha. commanding the Turkish army in eastern Bulgaria, was asked at a critical moment during one of the actions he fought against the Russians, why he did not bring two batterles he had in support into play. His reply was characteristic of the man. "Artillery," he said. "is very little use except to make a noise to encourage the men, and my men are too good soldiers to need that." The bombardment of the enemy's intrenchments at long ranges he looked on as a waste of ammunition.

The periodical report comes that Ge French has the Boers at Colesberg surrounded a large force of infantry having been sent to seize Norvals Pont. If that be the case there should be some lively fighting there very soon, as the Boers are said to have been reenforced and to be strongly intrenched all the way from no reports of the movements of the other two Generals in that part of the field. Gatacre and Kelly-Kenny, for several days; but if Gen. French is really moving as reported, it is probable that they also will be making some simultaneous manœuvres. There is considerable indication just now that the policy of Lord Roberts is to draw good out of the evil of the dispersion of the British forces Cooney, with a noble scorn of dates, at the beginning of the war, and now to keep the Boer corps widely distance of each other. while he is organizing the force with which he proposes making the great coup of the campaign. I that be so, it will be interesting to watch whether the Kimberley relief column is not being heavily reenforced, as in the original plan of campaign it was intended that one of the columns that were to have invaded the Transvaal was intended to march northeast

> River to Klerkdorp, Potchefstroom and Johannesburg. A Cape Town correspondent, writing on Jan. 10. states that the whole country is in a very excited state, the war bringing untold misery on the people on both sides, and in spite of the question in almost every relation between the British and Dutch populations. The two great objects of popular resentment appear to be Mr. Cecil Rhodes and President Krüger who are both blamed for having brought on the war by their impracticability. The Jameson raid, brought about by the Chartered Company and Mr. Rhodes's ambition, are universally regarded now all over South Africa as the source of the present misfortunes.

from Kimberley by Hoopstadt on the Van

The American Revolution and the Transvaal.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! In THE SUS OF to-day under the heading of "No Mediation for England," a "Scotsman" undertakes an answer to your editorial on the subject of intervention in the South African condict. His very first statement is so erroneous that the schoolboy student of history would have no difficulty in pricking it full of holes. True it is that there is little analogy between the

present war and the one of the American Revolution, but to assert as he does that England is as much in the right now as she was then in the wrong is simply preposterous. It is a statement with no foundation and none is offered. But on the other hand it is a patent fact that the most casual observer will readily grasp, that in the struggle with her colto contend than she has in the present war. She then was the sovereign power, and fought to maintain that sovereignty over a rebellious people. She battled in behalf of the same right that the Union battled for during our late Civil War; namely, the proservation of the sovereign power.

If England ever claimed a sovereign right over the Boers she renounced it. She never did have the claim over them that she had over the thirteen colo nies. She is in the fight to day, not for any rights that she may justiy claim, but for the one purpose of extending, or at least preserving English pres

May England succeed in all that deserves success May her that wave for ages, but may the banners of the South African republics wave on the same breeze ROCHESTER, N. Y., Feb. 2.

Importance of Teaching Good Mauners.

From t e St. John's Church Quarterly. There is no more important work done in our schools than in teaching "morals and manners."
These lessons should come, not once a week, but daily, and the teacher who cannot find "matter sufficient for a daily lesson is lacking in essentials True manners are the passports of the gentleman. heard the Hon. WILLIAM P. FISHBACK expound | Too often our boys think that good manners are for cultivation by others, not for them. "The boy is the Research Club discussed "DICKENS's father to the man." and the ill-mannered boy is the future fault-finding man. By lacking manners, you

To smile, to bow, to lift the hat, to beg pardon, to

ART NOTES.

Pictures by Mr. George Inness, Jr.-An Exhibition of American Art on the West Side George Inness, Jr., N.A., is a well-known painter whose work is individual enough to stand on its own merits, but when a picture by him is mentioned the question is often asked by those who are not familiar with his compo sitions whether it is much like his father's work or not. This is the sort of thing he will have to put up with all his life, for a man may not follow his father's profession with impunity unless he casts his progenitor's achievements in the shade. No such claim may be made for Inness, Jr., but it is only just to say that his work, while resembling his father's in some particulars, especially in the treatment of landscape, is on the whole distinctly personal. He paints horses, cattle and sheep extremely well and is the author of numerous figure composi-

An exhibition of Mr. Inness's work is now

tions.

open at Clausen's gallery, 381 Fifth avenue. consisting of twenty-one pictures, all in oil. Among these "Homeward," No. 1, a man with two Jersey cows in an evening sunlight effect; Waiting for the Master." No. 2, a fine picture of sheep, and "Horses," No. 13, a study of two grays in a stable, serve to show the artist's ability as an animal painter. All are good in color. Among the landscapes none is more striking or more original than "On the St. Croix River. Canada," No. 20, which depicts with startling brilliancy of color an effect of late afternoon sunlight. Exactly because there are some things in it that searcely seem possible, the effect must have been closely observed in nature. Why the sun which gilds the banks should leave the river's surface very dark and blue might be explained, but the reason does not occur to us. Again, the sail of a boat is reflected in the water, while the white cloud in the sky is not. These seeming incongruities are doubtless due to peculiar atnospheric conditions. That they are mistakes on the part of the artist is not to be admitted "In the Glow of the Sun," No. 8, is an interesting landscape synthetically treated, and "Crossing the Meadows," No. 15, is another that may be specially noted among several good ones in the collection. Mr. Inness's work shows that he is a painter of effects and hence does not work directly from nature, but gives his impressions with nature's facts as a basis, and that he is particularly concerned with the sentiment of the motive he strives to depict.

A successful exhibition of pictures by Amercan artists was held in the early part of the present season in the galleries of L. Katz. 314 Columbus avenue, and it is now followed by another, which opened yesterday. There are fifty-two works in, all including a group of six landscapes by Robert C. Minor, N. A. The one in the centre, "Evening," No. 24, a fine example, and "Summer," No. 27, with delicate greens, are the most attractive of these, but the half dozen together make a good little show. Some other landscapes in the exhibition are "Brandon, Vermont," No.5, by Robert W. Van Boskerck, A. N. A., which shows excellent drawing and veracious color; "Autumn Evening." No. 7, by J. Francis Murphy, N. A.: "Summer Landscape," No. 9, by H. Bolton Jones, N. A.; "Sunshine in the Woods," No 15, by R. M. Shurtleff, N. A., and characteristic canvases by Leonard Ochtman, A. N. A., Charles Warren Eaton, J. B. Bristol, N. A., Charles H. Miller, N. A., Arthur Parton, N. A. and Bruce Crane, A. N. A. W. Verplanck Birney, Henry Mosler, N. A. F. L. Henry, N. A. and H. N. Hyneman are among the contribu tors of figure subjects. Other artists represented are Louis Paul Dessar, A. N. A., Carloton Wiggins, A. N. A., J. H. Dolph, N. A., W. Whittredge, N. A., James M. Hart, N. A. and

DEWEY TO VISIT MANY PLACES. Politicians Are Wondering at His Suddenly

Acquired Desire to Travel. WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Admiral Dewey's ar parent purpose to take a swing around the Southern and Western circles in the early spring is attracting much attention, and many people, especially the politicians, are wonder ing at his suddenly acquired desire to travel The Admiral recently accepted engagements to visit certain towns in Georgia, the citizens of which he so greatly disappointed last fall when he abandoned his expressed purpose of Lieut. Brumby. To-day the announcement Lieut. Brumby. To-day the announcement is made that the Admiral has accepted the invitation of the Felloweraits. Club of Detroit to visit that city and that he will shortly fix upon the date. The trip will probably be extended through Michigan and Wisconsin, via Milwaukee, to St. Paul and Minneapolis. The Admiral has another trip arranged for Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and other points. This will probably be made in May. During the present month the Admiral and Mrs. Dewey will visit Greater New York, and he will make his appearance at several public and private functions in New York and Brooklyn.

The Governor Favors an Armory for the Brooklyn Naval Reserve.

ALBANY, Feb. 5.-Capt. Miller and Lieut. Frye of the State Naval Militia were here today in the interest of a movement to be made in the Legislature to secure an appropriation for an armory for the Second Battalion of the Naval Reserve in Brooklyn. They saw the Governor and talked with Adjurant General Hoffman. Gov. Roosevelt said afterward that he anxiously hoped the Naval Milittle could get what it wanted. He was anxious for them to secure an armory. He said in the same way that he desired to see one of New York's regiments made into a regiment of heavy artillery. He thought the State should get into a position where it could give all the and possible to the where it could give all the aid possible to the nation in coast defence work.

Want Universal Suffrage for Puerto Rico. Santiago Iglesias and Edourdo Condé, the two delegates who came here from Puerto Rico to attend the convention of the Brickla y er's International Union in Rochester, but ar-rived too late, have decided to use up the time allotted to them here in getting up a petition to President McKinley asking for universal suffrage in Puerto Rico.

Dr. Broughton and Scandal.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN - Sir: So much has been written in reply to the Rev. Dr. Broughton's statements regarding stenographers and newspaper reporters that it is perhaps inercusable, my taking up space in your valuable paper. But while the Dr. Broughton relies upon the Holy Scriptures. I find myself wondering if he takes them to heart. For we have our Divine Saviour's words as to scan dalizing, which, if my memory serves me, were "Woe to the man by whom scandal cometh; it were better for him that a millstone should be tied about his neck and that he should be cast into the depths of the sea."

I am only a stenographer and not a minister of the Gospel, but it seems to me that if we are to accept our Baviour's words as literal truth, the fate of the Rev Dr. Broughton is going to be far more dreadful than that of the newspaper reporters, who he believes will "simmer in hell."

The race of Pharisees live with us even unto this time, but why the churches of Brooklyn should have united in inviting one of them to conduct a revival to bring sinners back to Christ is a difficult propo sition. I don't think I am a bit harsh in calling the Rev. Dr. Broughton a Pharisee. because I remember a passage in the Scripture which runs, I think, as follows: "A Pharisee and a publican went up to the temple to pray, ' &c. A STENOGRAPHER.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Ser. In my ten years' business intercourse and association as a stenogra-pher with young, middle-aged and elderly men, I have nover once been offered insult; but, on the contrary, have always been treated with the greatest consideration and respect by my employers, and have never had occasion to regret that I belonged to the vast army of self-supporting wemen. Indeed, my experience has been that the average man has more respect for the woman who is forced to go out into the world to earn her livelihood than for her more favored sister who knows nothing of the daily struggle of the wage carner, and it is the opinion of the writer that this person who poset as a servant of God has taken a very cowardly way of advertising himself. Thank Heaven his species is rare, NEW YORK, Feb. 4. ELEANOR CURTIS.

Comment on Mrs. Langtry.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. Will some kind friend of Mrs. Langtry's please tell her that she wastes her art and spoils her good work by the tail of her kite? She is twice the artist and half the doll

CASTING BY A PROCESS NEW HERE. Bronze Figures of Lincoln and Farragut

Viewed by Experts. Sculptors and others interested in the cast ing of bronze art work, visited the Roman Bronze works in Forsyth street, near Houston street yesterday, to view statues of Lincoln and Farragut, east in bronze by the "Cireperdue" process. The statues have just been finished for Hackley Park at Muskegon, Mich. Each figure is about seven and a half feet tall. That of Farragut is standing. Lincoln is shown seated in an arm chair. The figures were designed by Mr. Nichau.

Interest in the exhibitions lay in the fact that each statue was cast in a single piece and is entirely free from the parting marks which are left by the ordinary process of sand moulding. Each is also a perfect reproduction of the work of the sculptor, even to the most minute details and when it came from the mould was finished, except for the cutting off of the channels by which the metal was led into the mould, and the necessary

except for the cutting off of the channels by which the metal was led into the mould, and the necessary cleaning.

The "Cireperdue" process is the oldest method of bronze casting but has only been established in this country within the last two years. Instead of using the weary work of the sand moulder, who builds his mould around the artist's figure in minute pieces and is often forced, even then, to cast his figure in zeveral separate pieces, the wax process worker makes his mould all in one part. He begins by taking an impression of the figure, either in a plaster, or a gelatine mould. Within this he makes a hollow figure of wax with the material only as thick as the bronze is finally to be. This figure he fills with a plaster made of ground bricks and other materials, and calls in the sculptor who puts upon the outer part of the figure his final touches. Then around the outer part is built up a solid mould of the brick mixture, and without this again a thicker coating of coarse plaster fogstrength. The mould is now put into an oven where, as it dries and heats, all the wax meits and runs out, leaving the space into which the bronze is finally cast.

Instead of months being required to finish a large piece only a few days are needed after the process, and life-sized busts can be ready for sale in one day after being cast.

WE HANT A STRONG NAPP.

Senator Pettus Says It Should Be Strengthened Now With More and Better Ships.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- After the routine morning business in the Senate to-day a restlution heretofore offered by Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala. was laid before the Senate. It directs th Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate whether the Navy Department has refrained from communicating to the Court of Claims information concerning naval courts-martial. on the call of that court, with his reasons therefor. Mr. Pettus explained his motive in offering the resolution, which, he said, was for the protection of the rights of sailors of the American Navy. In the course of his remarks he said:

We ought to have a strong navy, and it should be strengthened now. We ought to have better ships and more ships; we ought to have the Naval Academy improved and eahave the Naval Academy improved and ea-larged so as to have enough educated officers to command the ships that we build. We ought to have level-headed, daring officers to stand up, like Saul, head and shoulders over their fellows, to be rewarded by honors-honors to be crowded upon them. The problem has been solved by Wainwright, and the solution was very simple, a fast yacht, well officered and manned.

in the distribution of the form of the for to be sought for an ulterior purpose. The resolution was agreed to.

TELEPHONE WAR IN WASHINGTON. The Act of Congress Fixing Rates Declared to Be Unconstitutional.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.-Washington's telephone war is ended as far as the lower court is concerned, and the local company wins the fight that for two years has violently agitated the community. Justice Barnard of the District of Columbia Supreme Court rendered a decision to-day in a test case against the Cheseapeake and Potomoc Telephone Company, in which he holds that the act of Congress, approved June 30, 1898, fixing a maximum of \$50 per year for the use of a telephone in the District of Columbia, is uncon-

The company has ignored the act cutting down telephone rates which, singularly enough, omitted to fix a penalty for its violation, and persons hiring telephones in the district have paid the company's rates under a protest and several firms have refused to pay other than the amount fixed by Congress. The company sought to remove its telephone from the office of one firm because of such refusal the Court was asked for an injunction rethe office of one firm because of such refusal and the Court was asked for an injunction restraining its removal. In disposing of the case the Judge concludes that the provision of the act regulating the telephone charges is unconstitutional, by reason of the fact that the rates fixed by Congress are unreasonably low for the service and supplies furnished.

COL. SANGER TO GO ABROAD.

He Will Study the German and English Military Systems for the Government. UTICA, N. Y., Feb. 5.-Col. William Cars Sanger of this city. Inspector-General of the National Guard, has been appointed to an important position in the Federal service. It is said that he will go abroad in a short time to study the British and German military avetems. Col. Sanger was recommended by Gov. Roosevelt, and Secretary Root, who is person-

Roosevelt, and Secretary Root, who is personally acquainted with the Oneida county man, was so pleased with the prospect of having Col. Sanger in the important and confidential capacity of Government agent that he at once made the selection.

Col. Sanger was seen by The Sun representative to-day. With Mrs. Sanger he was preparing to go to New York. When asked if he is to go to Europe on a Government mission. Col. Sanger said he preferred not to say justat present, as he thought that if there is any announcement to be made it should come from others. It is known, however, that Col. and Mrs. Sanger will give up their residence in Rutger place and that they will go to Europe in about two weeks.

Appointed Lafagette Monument Commis

Robert J. Thompson, the author of the Lafayette monument, received through the State Department yesterday an appointment as special commissioner of the United States to the President of the French Republic. Mr. Thompson will present to President Loubet, on behalf of President McKinley and the United States, the first Lafayette dollar struck in commemoration of the school children's monument to Lafayette. He will sall for Europe on Feb. 8.

Pruning Street Trees.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Young rees that have been planted for a season or more on our city streets will usually grow into better form and adaptability to situation by a little judicious pruning or trimming at this season and in anticipation of spring.

Owing to the extended mild winter weather the sap is likely to move erratically and quite early and, if pruning be deferred too long, as it often is, the trees will bleed excessively at a time when the loss of sap may seriously affect their growing. Fruning, therefore, is an important part of street tree culture, and in the hands of a compe-tent gardener it should be neither difficult nor costly, hence it is recommended that the work be done during the favorable weather of the month

as in the case of narrow showalk space, where moderate in-cutting of extended branches will be desirable. On more spacious sidewalks, where the distance from the base of the tree to the dwelling, &c., is greater, the tree may be properly permitted to grow more naturally, pruning being practised in such cases to produce propertion and to remove suckers and surplus wood.

The pruning of older and larger trees is more difficult, with promise of less satisfactory results where they have been long grown in meagre soil and have been injured, as many of our older trees have been.

Dead and diseased wood must be removed in somewhat drastic fashion in order to preserve and provide for the growth of foliage on the sound limbs and branches remaining. The cutting should always be clear and somewhat oblique, if possible, and close to the body of the wood from which the limb or branch is cut off.

I sually a coating of coarse paint or coal tar or of preparations to be had for the purpose should be applied to the cut surface, as it excludes the air and external massive, which otherwise others are determined.

be applied to the cut surface, as it excludes the air and external moisture, which otherwise often An axe, hatchet or chisel should never be used

careful pruning a fine-toothed saw always preferable, ing trees, too, will be benefited by a little and trees, too, will be benefited by a little APPEAL FOR MOODY'S SCHOOLS.

The Late Evangelist's Son Tells of Their Work and Their Need of Funds.

A number of persons in erested in the work of the late Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, met at the residence of James Stokes at 68 Park avenue yesterday afternoon to hear William R. Moody, son of the dead evangelist, explain the purposes of the two schools at Northfield which were founded by his father, He said there were at present about 840 students in the schools. "We want young men and young women who are ambitious to make their lives of the highest use." Mr. Moody said. "We meet them half way in the matter of expenses, and if they cannot afford to pay the tuition of the biz colleges we educate them for the smaller amount, which is usually half of what they would have to pay at Andover. It often happens that a man thinks he has a call to be a minister when in reality he would make a good business man but a poor minister. It is a part of our education to show him that. The excuse for our existence is that we devote ourselves to young men and young women who cannot give their whole time to school. While at our place they are obliged to give a part of their time each day to manual labor, which is good for the body and the soul."

Mr. Moody said the schools had no endowment and needed funds to carry on the work. Robert Spear and William E. Dodge also spoke of the good done by the Northfield schools. lives of the highest use," Mr. Moody said. "We

FISHERIES DISPUTE ARRANGED.

Newfoundland Will Renew the Modu Vivendi For the Present Year.

St. John's, N. F., Feb. 5.-Newfoundland's contribution toward assisting the British Empire in the present crisis takes the shape of an agreement to renew for the present year by a unanimous vote of the Legislature the French Shore modus vivendi, thus relieving England of all fear of trouble with France over the fishof all fear of trouble with France over the fishing relations on the Newfoundland coast. Saturday's mail brought a despatch from the Colonial Office thanking the Government for the offer to renew the measure and expressing appreciation of the Colony's patriotism, which is especially gratifying to Queen Victoria. The despatch concluded with a suggestion that the Legislature meet without delay and pass the necessary bill, so that French fishermen may make no trouble about visiting Newfoundland without an understanding as to what protec-

without an understanting as to what protection is guaranteed to them there.

Accordingly Premer Winter communicated with the opposition leaders and they have agreed to cooperate fully in the passage of the measure. A special session is called for Feb. 15.

DR. STORRS DEFENDS BEECHER. Brooklyn Pastor's Reply to Dr. Len Brough ton's Assertions.

The Rev. Dr. Len G. Broughton wound up his three weeks of evangelistic work in Brooklyn last night and to-day he will start back for his own religious bailiwick in Atlanta. Ga. This statement of his in his Sunday address has caused much comment:

"The churches of Brooklyn are dead. Henry Ward Beecher did it. Beecherism is liberal-ism, and liberalism is smeared all over Brook-lyn to such an extent that salvation as the mission of Christ's Church has been lost sight

of."
The Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the venerable pastor emeritus of the Church of the Pilgrims, made this brief rejoinder yesterday to the Georgia revivalist's remarks:
"It is not true. Just contradict what he said, for it is not the truth. Mr. Beecher was a great power when he was here. Beacherism has not killed the churches of Brooklyn."

MALCOLM FORD'S DOG STILL LIVES Owner Not at Home, So the Death War rant Can't Be Served.

Although Justice Cooper of Babylon, L. I., in ourt on Saturday decreed that Cæsar, the Siberian bloodhound owned by Malcolm W. Ford should die in order to atone for the sins he had committed during the past year, the dog he had committed during the past year, the dog is still alive and likely to be so for some time. According to the law, Justice Cooper has to serve the order of execution on Mr. Ford, and if Mr. Ford then fails to kill the dog the Supervisor will have power to collect a penalty for each day the dog remains alive. Mr. Ford is away from home and is likely to be absent for some time, so the chances of serving the notice are small. In case the notice is served Mr. Ford will not carry it out, but will defend the action for the penalty.

Purchase of Forest Lands in the Adiron dacks.

ALBANY, Feb. 5 .- The annual report of the State Forest Preserve Board shows that during the past year 58.427 acres of forest land in the Adirondacks were purchased at an aggregate cost of \$247.661, or an average of \$3.97 pe acre. On Jan. 1, 1809, there was a balance of \$356,056, and by the last Legislature \$300,000 \$359,006, and by the last Legislature \$300,000 was appropriated for the purchase of Adirondack lands and \$50,000 for the purchase of lands in the Catskills. During the year \$272.888 was expended for lands purchased. The expenditures for salaries amounted to \$21,634, and the unexpended balance, from which, however, a large amount of land already contracted for must be paid, is \$411,524.

ENGLAND.

Her Present and Future as Seen by Lord Rosebery.

From the London Timet's Report of a Speech al Chatham. Though I read with the greatest interest the critirisms of the military experts on the Continent, and read with a considerably greater interest the deductions they draw that the sun of England is setting. and setting forever, I am not aware that any other country in the world has ever sent an army of 120,-000 men to fight 7,000 miles away from its base. If

that be a fact, as it is a fact, we need not think the impotence of England is so great as it is supposed to be on the Continent. There has been a great loss of prestige. I suppose that at the end of 1898 the prestige of England stood higher than it has stood since Waterloo. I am atraid that this war has dispersed a good deal of that sentiment; but I ask you to remember that, if it was ill founded, it is infinitely better that it should be dispelled now than that, resting on a rotten foundation, it should lure us by its dream of power into

enterprises which might be much more disastrous. That prestige, I venture to predict, will be recovered without much difficulty. What we have to do is to set ourselves, with as little loss as may be, o recover all that prestige When the war is finsahed, if we set ourselves carnestly to do the work of recovering the reputation which undoubtedly we have lost by our military operations in South Africa, we shall be infinitely more powerful, infinitely stronger, infinitely more formidable than at any previous time of our history.

This country has two supreme assets, to a degree which no other country in the world possesses; therefore I venture to use the word "supreme." They are our Navy and our capital-weapons of enormous importance in time of war and inst-uments of enormous weight in time of peace. These are the supreme assets which we have in a condition superior to all other nations, and, with that start of Navy and capital, we should not be long in build-

ing up our prestige.

We have another asset, but it would be oftensive to other nations to say we have it in a degree superior to any others, and therefore I will not say it: I will only say it is solid, visible and tangible -I mean the character of our people. I think that many of us of late years, in watching the march of prosperity, the march of luxury, the march of ease in this country, the heedlessness with which we were assuming enormous responsibilities abroad without really thinking sufficiently of how we were to sustain these responsibilities, must have begun to fear that the nation might be suffering from fatty degeneration of the heart; that the nation might prove it eif unworthy of its high destroy, that it had had too easy a time, and that it required to he braced up and tested by adversity. We have been braced and tested by adversity. I venture to think that if that week which ended with the lattle o. the Tugela had been passed in some countries and among some peoples it would have ended-perhaps not in revolution, though not impossibly in thatset in such disquiet, such mortification, such ac usations of betrayal and treachery against their chiefs. that the end of the nation might have been visible. I, for my part, was never so proud of my country as at the end of that week. There was a passionate resolve to pour out the last shilling and the last min to assist the country in her hour of need. Whatever foreign nations may think, they have not got to the bottom of Old England yet. | Prolong d cheering.

Air Tight Fusion in Kansas. From the Kantas City Journal.

Topens, Jan. 31. -Ex-United States Senator John Martin says that there is certain to be an airtight fu sion between the Democrats and Populists of Kansas this year, but not along the same lines as four years ago. Then the Democrats took the Electoral Young frees, too, will be benefited by a little cleaning with a wire brush, by which the bark will be freed from deposit of dust and the esta and eggs of insects. A tree is always worth, and is enutled to, such care as is here indicated.

JOHN Y. CULYER. ticket and the Pops the State and Congressional tickets. This time he believes there will be a division of the Electoral, State and Congressional tickets. He is in favor of giving the Populists the Governor and